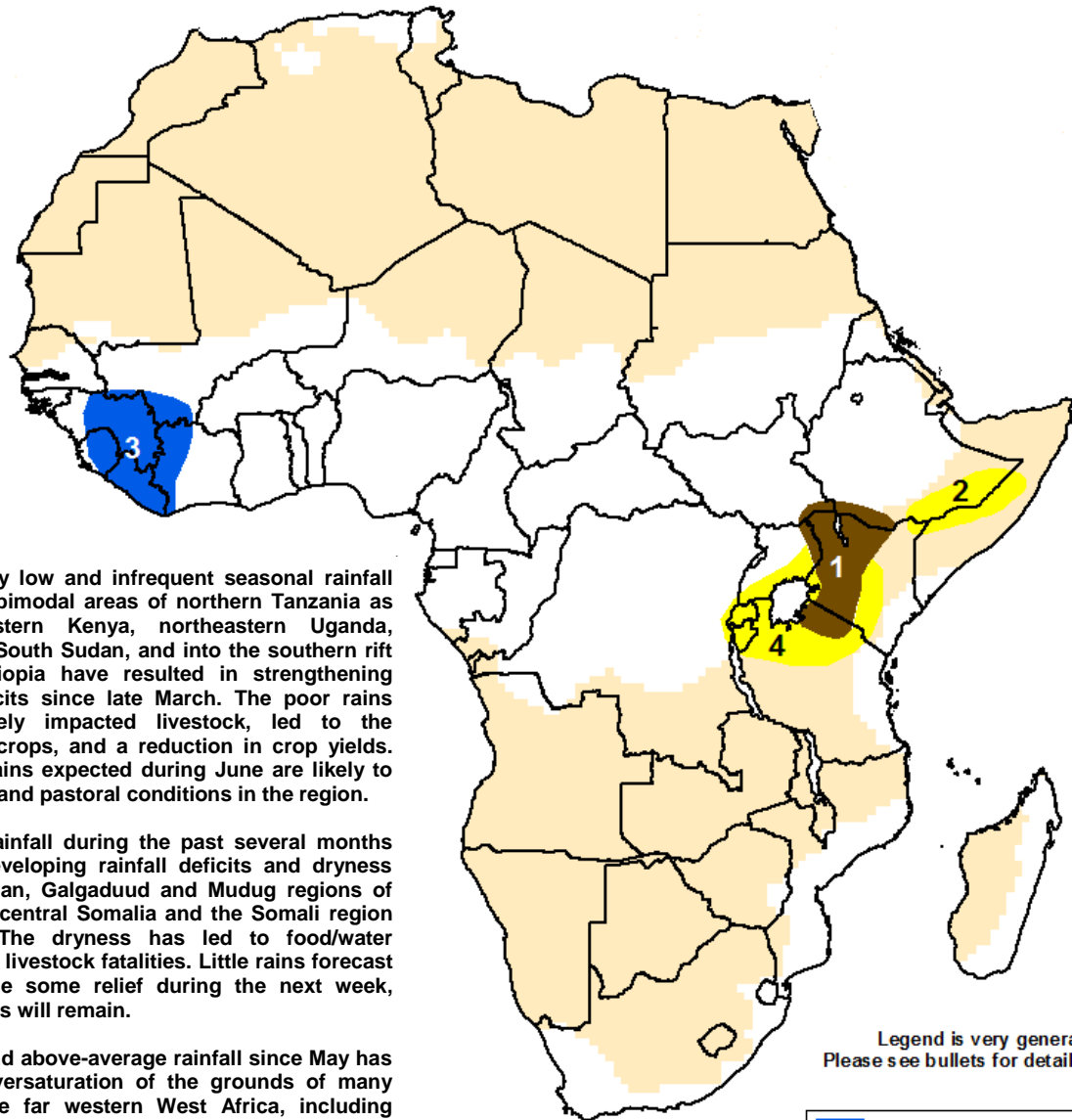




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook June 5 – June 11, 2014

- Rainfall forecasts suggest no respite in wetness across far western West Africa during the next outlook period.
- An irregular distribution of rainfall was observed in Eastern Africa during the March-May rainy season.



1) Consistently low and infrequent seasonal rainfall across some bimodal areas of northern Tanzania as well as western Kenya, northeastern Uganda, southeastern South Sudan, and into the southern rift valley of Ethiopia have resulted in strengthening moisture deficits since late March. The poor rains have negatively impacted livestock, led to the replanting of crops, and a reduction in crop yields. Suppressed rains expected during June are likely to worsen crops and pastoral conditions in the region.

2) Sporadic rainfall during the past several months has led to developing rainfall deficits and dryness over the Hirraan, Galgaduud and Mudug regions of southern and central Somalia and the Somali region of Ethiopia. The dryness has led to food/water shortages and livestock fatalities. Little rains forecast should provide some relief during the next week, though dryness will remain.

3) Frequent and above-average rainfall since May has resulted in oversaturation of the grounds of many regions of the far western West Africa, including Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, and western Cote d'Ivoire. There is an increased chance for localized flooding as heavy downpours are forecast during the next week.

4) Poorly-distributed rainfall since mid-April had led to a rapid deterioration of ground conditions throughout portions of southern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania. As seasonal rainfall is expected to decrease in June, sustained moisture deficits are likely to negatively impact cropping activities in the region.

Legend is very general.
Please see bullets for details.

	Flooding
	Abnormal Dryness
	Drought
	Severe Drought
	Tropical Cyclone
	Potential Locust Outbreak
	Heavy Snow
	Abnormal Cold
	Abnormal Heat
	Seasonally Dry

Consistent moderate to heavy rains observed over far western West Africa.

The spatial distribution of rainfall during the past seven days was characterized by continuous moderate to heavy rains across the far western portions of West Africa (**Figure 1**). Over Guinea Conakry, southern Mali, parts of Sierra Leone and Liberia, this past week's rainfall followed above-average rains over the past several weeks, resulting in increasing thirty-day moisture surpluses across the region. Moderate rains were, however, observed across the central parts of the Gulf of Guinea, including the northern portions of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Burkina Faso. This has contributed to the increase in accumulated moisture deficits over parts of Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Togo since the beginning of the West African monsoon season.

An analysis of rainfall anomaly over the past thirty days indicated wetness across far western West Africa, particularly Guinea Conakry, western and southern Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and western Cote d'Ivoire. Many localized areas of the sub-region received rainfall surpluses exceeding 100 mm (**Figure 2**). Cumulative rainfall over the past thirty days has ranked over the ninetieth rainfall percentile, which meant the period was among the wettest over the past thirty years. In contrast, dryness was observed over some parts of the central portions of the Gulf of Guinea due to below-average rainfall since the start of the season. These included Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria. Though, recent vegetation indices indicated adequate vegetation conditions over most areas of West Africa.

During the next outlook period, heavy downpours are forecast across Guinea Conakry, southern Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and western Cote d'Ivoire. This, therefore, elevates the risks for flooding over many already-saturated local areas. In contrast, light rains are expected throughout Ghana, Togo, Benin, western Nigeria, and Burkina Faso, potentially further increasing moisture deficits..

A poor distribution of rainfall observed in Eastern Africa during the March-May season.

During the March-May rainfall season, an irregular distribution of rainfall was observed over Eastern Africa. While southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, and western Ethiopia received above-average rainfall, areas to the south such as southern Ethiopia, western Kenya, parts of eastern Uganda, and northwestern Tanzania recorded much below average rainfall (**Figure 3**). Over Sudan and South Sudan, frequent heavy rains resulted in localized flooding and infrastructure damages a few weeks ago. In western Kenya, however, the lack of rainfall during April and May have already negatively impacted the livelihoods of the population. During the next seven days, some reduction in rainfall is expected over southern Sudan and South Sudan, which may provide relief to wetness. Isolated heavy showers are possible in southwestern Kenya and western Ethiopia, while suppressed rains are expected elsewhere.

Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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